## Businoss Motices.

KNOX'S HATS withstand the revulsion, even when overything else goes down. His sales are so large that we fee to tell their emount, lest we should be considered exagerative. Les any one go, however, to bis Store, No. 212 Broadway, e.m. ner of Fulton et., and see how popular Kxox's Hars are.

IT CANNOT BE DID. 

CLETHING AT REDUCED PRICES,

CLETHING AT REDUCED PRICES,
FOR CASH.

ALFRED MUNROK & Co.,
No. 441 Broadway, between Canal and Grand sta.,
In occasionation of the present financial panic, have marked flows their splendid stock of MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING from 18 to 25 per cent for cash.
In the casions department they have reduced their English and Franch Fapey Cassimere Pants, to order, to \$9, worth \$41 and \$12; Veivet and Cashmere Vests in proportion.

FOR CASH.

NO CHARGE FOR LOOKING. It will cost you nothing to examine Messra, Dailey & Co's stock of China, Glass, Gas Farvers, & c; besides, it may save you money (no small consideration these hard times), for living spatial resultance offer the whole of their stock at regular panic prices. Just look at the Dry Goods column of this paper and see their list.

THE ESPENSCHEID HAT this Fall combines a the cirpance and beauty that has given the Hats of his manufacture their high reputation throughout the Union, and he is saiding them at the low price of \$3.50 a Hat. Mone are better, and containly there can be none cheaper. The store is No. 118 Massau at. Give him a call.

GAS FIXTURE MANUPAGTORY.

CHEARST PLACE IN NEW-YORK.

All work warranted—no extra charges—fixtures shortened or tomathened, and put up at the prices for which they are seld.

JA. G. Morret.

No. 118 and 121 Prince et.,

So block west of Broadway.

P. 3.—Old Gas Fixtures regit, French or artistic Bronze.

GREAT REDUCTION-RICH CARPETING. SMITH & LOUISBERT, No. 496 Broadway, near Grand-st., offer thair entire Fall Expertation of Royal Wilton, Velver, Tapestay, Bucssels, Tagers-ly and Ingrain Clareting at a great reduction from recent prices.

Don't buy a \$10 GILT TEA SET without first ascertaining that it is not exactly the same sort that Dather & Co. sell at \$6.50. If you want to see how cheap CHINA, GLASS, GAS FIXTURES, &c., are sold, read their advertisement in the dry goods column of this paper.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE, at Claverack, New-York—Male and Fernale.—Board and Tultion \$120 per year. Term opens September 18. Gentlemen Instructors in Plano Massle, Peinting and modern Languagas. Stoves in students' rooms. The Rev. A. Flack, A. M. Principal. SEWING MACHINES .- WATSON'S \$10 Sewing

Signature of the state of the s

MUSIC at HALF PRICE at WATERS'S, No. 333 Broadway.—Pianos and MELODEONS at lower prices than eve before offered in this market. Planes and Melodeons to Real and cent allowed on purchase. For sale on monthly payments PROF. ALEX. C. BARRY'S TRICOPHEROUS is the

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT-CAU-Tion —To avoid purchasing pernicious counterfeits of Hollic way's remodles which may be in the market, look narrowly to the water-mark in the book of directions. Unless the word "Hollowsy, New-York and London," are discernible in semi transparent letters, on holding the lest to the light, the same is appurious. Scil at the manufactory, No. 30 Maiden-lane, New York, and by all Druggists, at 25c., eds., and \$1 per box or pot

## New-Bork Daily Tribune.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1857.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

secribers, in sending us remittences, frequently omit to men-tion the name of the Post-Office, and very frequently the name of the State, to which their paper is to be sent. Al-ways mention the name of the Post-Office and State.

Be notice can be taken of anonymous Communications. What ever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publica-tion, but as a guaranty of his good faith. We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications

Advertisements for THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE of this

week must be handed in early to-day. Price, St a Five hundred United States troops, supposed to have belenged to the Utah Expedition, are re-

ported to have been attacked and murdered by the Indians, near the Missouri River. Our dispatch gives no particulars.

The recent rains have caused floods in the Genesee and Susquehauna valleys.

The journals which advocate Mayor Wood's reelection seek to represent the opposition they encounter as partisan in its nature, and the impuhis character as impelled by partisan hostility. They know a great deal better. The a which first stamped Fernando Wood knave-we allude to that in which he availed himself of a Bank clerk's blunder in crediting him with \$1,400 deposited by another, and drew out, expended and held on to the money, when it was not possible (his actual balance being small and his deposits petty and infrequent) that he should not have known that he was profiting by a mistake and helping himself to other men's property-this whole business was set before the public nearly twenty years ago. Has any one ever seen it explained or cleared up in accordance with the hypothesis that Fernando might have been honest in the premises? We never have. Has The Herald, Journal of Commerce, or Sun, been more fortunate

If yes, please enlighten us.

Then take the Mervine case. Politics had certainly nothing to do with this matter. Mr. Mervine's politics we do not know; we know that they had nothing to do with his controversy with Wood. He is an old man, a retired merchant, against whose character we never heard a lisp. He swears that Fernando Wood lured him into a joint venture to California, and swindled him at every stepshowed him a letter purporting to be addressed by Thomas O. Larkin, United States Cossul at San Francisco in 1848, to himself (Wood), when Larkin bad, in fact, written no such letter-sold him half of an old vessel bought for \$4 500 at the rate of \$12,000 for the whole, pretending that it cost that amoust-got bills altered, or altered them himself, so as to make him (Mervine) pay the aforesaid Fernando Wood much larger sums in every instance than he should have paid, and so went on swindling his confiding partner from A to lezard. Are these charges true, Messrs, of the Weed press? or are they false? If false, why did Wood evade the indictment found thereon by pleading in bar the statute of limitations? Why did he consent to escape a trial in this way, if he had a de fease on the merits? And why did three capable, impartial umpires-one of them Henry Hilton, a Democrat just chosen by your help a Judge of Common Pleas-unanimously make an award against Wood and in favor of Mervine on the whole case ?-that case resting solely on Mervine's allegation and proofs that Wood had in so many instances defrauded him by forgeries, fals, represent ations, and all manner of lying and deception. Did Henry Hilton and his colleagues make an us, ast award in this case? Did they unanimously adjudge Formando Wood a swindler when he is in

De give us some light on this subject. And, until you do, never again pretend that the imputations on Wood's character originate in political hostility, for you know better.

A correspondent, who evidently believes himself qualified to enlighten the public on the financial disorders of our time and their remedy, commences

wealth. In fact, all wealth is the product of Labor; but, unfortunately for those who perform that Labor, the p ofits arising therefrom are given to or are mopolized by the employers or manufacturers, who become rich upon the product of the workman's toil, while he is left to pine away in penury and want."

-Nothing is more common than the above style of assertion, yet nothing can be more essentially false. "Productive Labor"-if by that is meant physical, muscular labor-is not "the only source of wealth;" nor is all " wealth the product" of such Labor. Intellectual Labor is just as conducive and essential to the production of wealth as physica!-brain-work as useful as hand-work. The diggers and masons en a canal or railroad do no more construct it than do the engineers who plan and direct the construction. Suppose a railroad is to be constructed at a prospective cost of Ten Million Dollars or days' work, and an engineering genius or inventor of labor-saving machinery shows how to make just as good a railroad as was intended, at a cost of Nine Million Dellars or days' work, this man is just as truly a creator of wealth, and has created as much wealth, as any ten thousand diggers who do a hundred days' work each on the railroad. Nay: the engineer's or inventor's device will naturally prove useful in the construction of future railroads, and so be a perpetual creator of wealth, while the diggers' labor is useful and productive where it is applied, and there only.

But egain: Capital-that is, the unconsumed product of past labor-is just as conducive to production as present labor. Suppose two farmers live side by side in the West, where there is great need of a Railroad. It is necessary that the residents on the line should subscribe handsomely to the stock, or the road cannot be built. One of these farmers has this year produced \$500 worth of Meat and Grain beyond his current needs, and he subscribes \$500 to the stock of the Railroad and sells this Meat and Grain to the laborers on the road and pays up his subscription with the proceeds. The other has no surplus product; but he takes stock to the extent of \$200, and goes on the track with his team and boys, and works till he earns enough to pay up his subscription. One of these farmers is said to contribute Capital toward the road, the other Labor: but the contribution of the former is as real and as valuable in proportion to its amount as the other. Capital is in fact Labor, and Labor is one description of Capital.

Ner is it true that all profit is monopolized by employers or capitalists. The mechanic who gets ten dollars per week (and many receive, or were recently receiving, far more than that) when unskilled labor is worth but a dollar per day, makes a profit on his capital, which is his skill or knowledge of his business, that is just as real and just as clearly profit as is the employer's profit, or capitalists's, when he gets any. Let us illustrate this truth:

A. B. and C. D. are two farmers or pioneers in Western Iowa, and can each get a dollar per day for ordinary labor. But A. B. is a very skillful and rapid cradler of grain, and charges and obtains \$3 per day for cradling, because he is worth it. This isn't profit, says a blockhead, it is only pay for his labor. Very good: C. D, who isn't a good cradler, and couldn't earn ten shillings a day in that capacity, Scrapes together money enough to buy a Mower and Reaper, wherewith he can out grain four times as fast as A. B. can cradle it; and now he enters into competition with A. B. in grain-cutting, asking and receiving \$5 per day for himself and machine-team and every thing else being found him. A. B. is a capitalist, isn't he? making a profit on his machine, which is his capital; but wherein is his machine capital that A. B.'s skill in cradling is

Here are a million people, clustered within three lute owner of his or her own muscles, and at liberty to be his own master. The journeyman shoe maker, hatter, tailor, &c., are at perfect liberty to exchange the products of their labor directly with each other and pay no tribute whatever to capital or direction. In a state of barbarism, they do this, extensively if not wholly; in civilization, they do not, because they can do better. The hatter can make more and better hats by working with an employer's machinery and other capital; so with the hoemaker, tailor, and others. They work for employers, just as a farming neighbor will hire C. D. and his Reaper, because he derives an advantage from so doing-he can get more hay at less cost than otherwise. So there is not a journeyman in this City who works for an employer for any other reason than because he believes he can so procure for himself more of whatever he needs or desires than in any other way. The employer usually hires him for a kindred reason: but we have known several instances-know such now-wherein employers continued their work when they made no profit by it, and would have preferred to stop, merely to give their workmen a chance to live till better times. Did our correspondent ever know a case in which journeymen continued to work from a like impulse of good will to their employers, when their own interest would have been subserved by stopping ?

We have done our part to bring about a more perfect and harmonious relation between Capital and Labor than that now existing. We know others whose labors and sacrifices in the same cause ecumand our profound admiration. The great obstacles to success in this, at best, arduous and difficult undertaking, are the ignorance, blindness, selfshaess and prodigality of those who are mainly to e benefited by a perfect system of Cooperative Irdustry. The unmarried journeyman who receives his \$8 to \$12 per week, and spends it all about as fast as he carns it, will go to his grave poor as Lazarus, grambling that Capital eats up Labor, when it is in fact Labor that eats (and drinks) up itself. You may shower gold on workingmen who spend a third of their earnings in bar-rooms, theaters and other haunts of dissipation, and they will be poor and needy after all. He who is ever to have anything shead will generally save something the first year after he is one-and-twenty, whether his wages be \$10 per week or only \$5. Very soon, he will be a capitalist, in his humble way-that is, his savings from the fruits of past labor will be earning him something while he sleeps. The vulgar clamor against Capital is generally raised by those who take good care never to have any. We wish there were a great deal more Capital than there is-or.

" clarges had saved a good part of what they have fact an honest man? If so, why did the Democrats nominate and you support Henry Hilton for Juige? for we are sure those who didn't save, as well as

what is the same thing, we wish our countrymen of

these who did, would thus be in far better position to meet the exigencies of the hard Winter before us.

The Naval Department of the Government is at recent managed, or, as some say, mismanaged, by the Hon. Issac Toucey, and, at the suggestion of a correspondent, we desire to direct the attention of that eminent officer to an abuse in the Naval service, which it will be both equitable and creditable for him to correct. Governments, we know, whether republican or monarchical, are not expeoted to stand by their contracts. The old-fashioned presumption is that the King can do no wrong; and hence we may say, without any very violent Federal analogy, that the President can de so wrong. But this does not entirely relieve a Secretary of the Navy from all possibility of doing what he should not do, or of leaving undone what he should not leave undone. Might does not always, in spite of the proverb, make right; and if we cannot, to any good purpose, sue our rulers, we can at least take them to task in the columns of our

A letter from a person on board the United States ship Saratoge, written from Nicaragus, asks us to direct the public attention to the practice of retaining men in the naval service far beyond the period of time for which they have engaged to serve. The ship engages the sailor for three years' service; but at the end of this period he is discharged or he is not discharged, just as the convenience of the Department may dictate. Whatever may be said in defense of this practice on foreign stations, there is not a shadow of excuse for it upon the home station. Now see what has happered upon our coast, and under our very noses. Sailors, long after the period for which they shipped has expired, are denied their discharge. There is a show of compensation for this injustice, but what does it amount to? The regular pay of an ordinary seaman is \$14 per month. When his term has expired and his officers have kidnapped him for a further and extorted service, the monthly pay is augmented one-fourth. He receives \$17 50 per month, when he might be earning double that amount if he were restored to the liberty to which he is legally entitled. Let us see how nicely these little liberties which the Government allows itself of not sticking by its bargains have operated in a particular case.

The United States sloop-ef-war Saratoga was commissioned at Beston on the 6th of September, 1855, and ordered for duty in the Home Squadrou. Her crew consisted of men transferred from the Falmouth sleop-of-war, which had been ordered home in consequence of yellow fever on board. There was also a transfer of men from the receiving ship Ohio. The majority of the men thus transferred bed less than two years to serve. They had rather a hard time of it in the West Indies, but were sent there again, and immediately the Saratoga, after cruising about the West Indies and Central America, and after sejourning for four months at Navy Bay, was ordered to Norfolk in December, 1856. This pleasant transition from the tropics to Norfolk in midwinter may have given proof of the immense sagneity of the Secretary of the Navy, but it had rather a hard effect upon the constitutions of the sailors. Some of them, it is stated, have not yet recovered from the shock. The Saratoga was provisioned and sent back to the West Indice. The ship was short-handed from desertion and other causes, and divers greenhorns were induced to come on board with the full understanding that their services would not be required for more than eight months. The captain and his executive officer have since been detached from the ship, but his dupes are still on board, and are informed that they can be legally detained for any period less than five years. Last May, the Saratoga again visited Norfolk, and was dispatched again short handed (and this was only a natural result) upon an indefinite outward-bound cruise. Many men were almost entitled to discharge. Upon learning that the ship was again ordered to the West Indies, they petitioned the Secretary of the Navy for relief. They petitioned in vain. Every day of the three years must be exacted. But they were teld that as their terms expired they would periods of service expired, but the men are still doing duty on board. Some of them have offered to pay out of their own peckets the price of a passage to Norfolk, but the commanding officer has utterly refused to grant any discharge. It is further complained of that the sailor is allowed no run on shore, being sometimes detained on board eight,

ten and twelve months. Whatever the views of the Hon. Isaac Toucey may be, all this looks to us very much like swindling and tyranny and cruelty. We want efficient sailors, and to get them we must treat recruits equitably. If a man ships for three years, he should be at liberty to go at the end of three years; and especially if he can be discharged without any special xpense to the Government. We particularly call the attention of the Hon. Isaac Toucey to the case of the U. S. ship Saratogs.

A new Angle-Bengalee Disinterested Life and Trust Company has lately exploded in London. One would think that there must be no end to the cose cash of the British capital, so easily does it flow into any scheme that promises a larger return than "the beautiful simplicity of the Three per Cents." The old cautiousness of John Bull as to his investments, and his preference for small and sure returns over more specious but less certain speculations seems to have disappeared. In spite of all the warnings he has had, he appears to be as ready as ever to fall a victim to any plausible Tigg Montague that angles for him with a bait of ten per cent. The name of this latest specimen of the British wild cat seems to have been taken from Mr. Montague's incorporation, as it was called the London and Eastern Banking Corporation. It had an Eastern Branch in the city, a Western Branch in Pall Mall, a Hyde Park Branch near that spiracle of London, and beside these branches in Calcutta and Bombay. This certainly afforded ample room and verge enough for flying the very tallest kind of kites with the very longest bobs to their tails. And the oppor-

turity does not seem to have been lost, The Company was formed in 1854 with a nominal capital of £500,000, of which one-half was actually aid in by the eager subscribers. The Chairman of the Board of Directors was the Hon. John Cadwallader Erskine, grandson of the great Lord Erskine and son of the late Lord, who was English Minister at Washington about fifty years ago, at which time he married the daughter of Gen Cadwallader of Philadelphia. Mr. Erekine is also heir presumptive to his brother, the present peer, and has been employed in the civil service in Iedia, which perhaps accounts for the Bengales portion of the milk of this coccenut. Mr. John Edward Ste. phens was the Manager of the concern, the office occupied in the true story of Mr. Dickens by the

unfortunate gentleman whom Fate, in the person of Jense Chuzzlewit, knocked in the head. The Directors having got the pretty little sum of £250,000 in has dat their disposal began to dispose of it on those sound principles of banking, which by no meens prevail exclusively in the mother country. That is to say, they began to lend the money to themselves, as the petition of the shareholders alleges, on insufficient security, and that only personal, and at lower rates of interest than they could have got for it from independent parties, in the ordipary and proper method of carrying on the banking business. Mr. John Carrac Morris, the Deputy-Chairman of the Board; Mr. Stephens, the Manager, and Col. William Petre Waugh, in particular, were the fortunate objects of this corporate confidence. This last gallant officer was the greatest favorite of Fortune as she turned this farticular wheel, he receiving no less a sum than £237,090within £12,000 of the capital paid in-on utterly it sufficient security. This brave man must have been intrepid, if not rash, in his financial evolutions, as he became bankrupt, notwithstanding this amount of material aid thus liberally extended to him. It is not to be supposed that, with such ample

materials, the science of cookery as applied to accounts was regulated by artists of such culinary skill. Accordingly, in the last monthly statement of the assets and liabilities of the Company in February, 1857, the former were set down within a small fraction of a million sterling, in the single particular of East India and Government securities. treasury drafts, credits, discounts, &c. The precise sum, in its minute accuracy, was £989,925 14s. 4d. Whether the shareholders were or were not inclined, with Mr. Mantalini, to say "the 4d. be demd !" they might well include the rest of the sum in their imprecations when they discovered that it was made up of the securities offered by their admirable Directors for the sums they had lent to themselves. A month afterward the Company stopped its banking business, probably because the Directors could borrow no more than two or three times the capital, and the shareholders, being called together, were made aware of the agreeable fact that the liabilities of the Company, over and above its assets, exceeded £240,000. So that, beside the total loss of everything they had paid in, they would have to pay in the other 50 per cent of the capital to free themselves from the personal liability, which, under the Government Stock law, extends to the entire indebtedness of the Company. This the unfortunate fellows were ready to do; but they could not quite stomach the impudence of the Directors, who issued two successive notices for the payment of £15 per share, and then sent letters threatening legal proceedings against the shareholders who refused to trust them with any more of their money. Accordingly, Dr. Abe Stuart and Mr. George Duplex, two of the sufferers, presented a petition to Vice-Chanceltor Sir James Page Word, for the appointment of an offic'al liquidator, under the Joint Stock Companies Winding-up act. And that will be the end of that lesson-peither the first, nor yet the last, in the history of Joint stock swindling.

General Quitman, not liking the partial publication made by General Pillow, of his (Quitman's) tatements, in relation to the proposed employment of money to arrange a treaty with Mexico, has printed at length the correspondence which he had on this subject with the Department of State. These documents do not seem to agree very well with the extraordinary pretensions set up by General Pillow -pretensions of importance, because they involve come very curious points of the secret history of

the Mexican war. Pillow, it will be recollected, alleges that, on his eturn to Mexico after the battle of Cerro Gordo, he came back not merely in his former military character, but also as the confidential agent of President Polk, authorized to superintend the negotiations of Mr. Trist, and even, it would seem, empowered to keep an eye on the operations of General Scott himself, to the end that Trist and Scott might be restrained from doing anything deregatory to the President's honor and that of the country. And Pillow goes on to claim that in this confidential character he discovered, communicated to the President, and defeated, or helped to defeat. a scheme for buying a treaty of Santa Anna, thereby fulfilling his mission and saving the President's and the country's honor. But, from the documents published by General Quitman, one of which is a etter of inquiry addressed to him by Secretary Marcy, it appears that the first information which the Government obtained of this alleged intrigue with Santa Anna, was not from any confidential communication made at the time by General Pillow, but from a letter first published in a Western newspaper and thence copied into The Baltimore Sun, where Mr. Marcy appears first to have seen it. This letter, published in the latter part of the year 1847, would seem to have given an account of the Council of War held at Puebla the July preceding. in which the subject of a negotiation and the supplying of money to secure it was discussed-precisely similar to that which Mr. Pillow has lately communicated to the citizens of Tennessee as a great secret. Perhaps he wrote that letter himself but so far from being confidentially addressed to the Government in Mr. Pillow's alleged character of confidential agent, it was a piece of newspaper correspondence which the Government first saw by accident, and which led Mr. Marcy to address letters of inquiry on the subject to General Scott, to Mr. Trist, to General Pillow, to General Quitman, and probably to all the other generals reported to have been present at the council. It is difficult to reconcile this state of things with the pretensions set up by Mr. Pillow of a confidential diplomatic character, and still less with his claims to have aided the Government in the defeat of a scheme which at the most appears to have been only talked of, and to have been entirely dropped long before the Government ever heard of it.

We have not been disposed to complain of the underhand influences which were brought to bear upon the Republicans of our State at the recent Election. Knowing that there are at heart but two parties throughout the Free States-the one resistng, the other favoring (under color of indifference) the Extension of Slavery, we rejoice at every movement which tends to make this truth clearer, and remove all obstacles to its perception by the general mind. Hence, we do not regret that the Pro-Slavery "Americans" stole a march on their Anti-Slavery brethren last week, and threw our State into the hands of the Sham Democracy. They owed us nothing, and their maneuver did not ven disappoint us. We knew that, in the nature of things, it must come to this in the end; and we are giad to see the step taken now, when only State interests and State ascendancy could be affected

The Plattsburgh Express, announcing the adverse result in that (Clinton) county, says:

"We stated before the election that the result in

seme localities would depend mainly upon the course which the American party should see fit to take. That party, having no hope of carrying the election, chose its associate themselves with the "Foreigners," whom for the last two or three years they have professed to so thoroughly hate. When we say the American party, we do not mean all of them, for there were honorable exceptions. But the leaders not only voted the Democratic ticket, but used all their influence to eccure its success. We no not speak unadvisedly on this subject; for it is well known that, three or four days before the election, agents were dispatched from Albary, one of whom was a cleak in the Controller's fifice, who made arrangements with the leading Knownothinge in Essex. Clinton, Franklin and St. Lawrence Courties, to carry the whole strength of the American party to the Democracy. If this has been the course pursued all over the State, which is most likely, the Democracy have reason to congratulate their new associates on their sudden conversion to the principles of the Irish Democracy.

"If the American party have chosen to give the Sham Democracy the accendancy in this county, at the sacrifice of the existence of their own party, it certainly is none of our business; but it at least shows how inconsistent men will act in case of extremities. Those who were fairly nominated by that party, with the expectation of receiving their support, can not feel very highly flattered at the desertion of their pretended friends at a time when their counterance and support were most needed. One thing is settled beyond all doubt, that there does not exist an American party in this county, or in the northern part of the State. It is dead and buried, and nothing but its name survives to tell the tale of its remarkable career. Hereafter we shall have but two parties; and when men can be brought to think on the true issues before the country, we have so fears that they will not act rightly and in accordance with the Free-Soil principles of the Republican pa me localities would depend main'y upon the course nich the American party should see fit to take. That

lican party."

The Columbia Republican of the 10th says:

The Columbia Republican of the 10th says:

"Am ong the unsatisfactory results of the recent election there is none which we mere regret than the defeat of Mr. Gould. We had hoped and expected that the acknowledged worth of our candidate, and his well-known ability and fitness for the station, would have carried him triumphantly through the District. But the discipline of the Sham Democracy, and the wholesale bargaining away of the American vote folia opponent in almost every locality throughout the District, have, combined with the general apathy that existed on the part of the Republicans, resulted in his defeat—his majority of about 120 in this county being overcome by the larger majority for Mandeville in Dutchess. Had our friends in the latter county done half what they promised we should have placed in the balf what they promised we should have placed in the Senate a wise and useful legislator, and a fearlessly honest and upright man."

The Essex County Republican (American) says "The Republican majority in Essex County will not exceed, from present indications, 300. Merriam, Nicholeon and Watson, voted for by Democrats and Americans, we think are elected. Watson is, by a handsome majority, without doubt."

The Journal of Commerce inquired with great earnestness and apparently with great unction on Saturday last "Where are the peace-makers !" and this inquiry is followed up by charging the lofty crested philapthropists and reformers of the day with "hypocrisy," "gum-elastic consciences," "cool effrontery," "pranks and summersets," exhibited in their slleged abandonment of the cause of peace, which once had so many elequent and zealous advocates among them, including " several leading political and reform papers," but upon which nebody, now-a-days, according to The Journal, has a word to throw away. "Who now," it asks, "calls for a congress of

nations or petitions for disarming the militia, or opposes the manufacture of the most unerring 'instruments of death 1" "An eloquent advocate of the cause of peace would hardly gather a full school room of hearers with weeks of advertising in aid of his mission." "The was 'spirit has revived." "Swords are no longer to be beaten into plowshares or spears into pruninghooks, but rather both plowshares and pruning hooks into Sharp's rifles." Of the consequence of this abandonment of peace

principles. The Journal draws an alarming picture. The fruits of the revival of this bloody spirit are becoming every week more apparent, but nowhere so fearfully as in the vicinage of higher law pulpits and Black Republican news papers. Massachusetts, even, the glory not only of New-England but of the Union, welters in blood, even in her rural districts; while the record of crimes committed in her puritanical capital fairly frightens those who incited them. Murders, assassinations, suicides and robberies, are in the train of almost every-day events, the common laws being paralyzed by the doctrine of a bigher law, which every criminal may enact " for himself: while the blasphemous sentiment " that one of Sharp's rifles is better than a hundred " Bibles, which is even now at times heard from the lips of church members, by convert deprayed into infidels, annihilates the restraint which conscience and religion throw around them." As this was written the very week of the Massachusetts election, we must make some ittle allowance for overpowering emotion; but, even after all abatements on that score it would seem to have abundant grounds for renewing the advocacy of of peace. In fact, we could not but flatter ourselves with the idea that this great cause, being no longer rendered distasteful to conservative minds by objectionable advocates, was about to be taken in hand in good earnest by The Journal of Commerce itself. Instead of that, however, we find this lamentation of last week over the decline and abandopment of the advocacy of peace followed up this week by a no less extraordinary apology for war and the pretty distinct suggestion that war is just what the nation stands now in most need of.

Nor is it any little war, any war on a small scale, that will at all satisfy the belligerent appetite of our cotemporary. "We can conceive." says The Journal, "that even in our own instance a harvest "of good might be reaped from a war which temperarily appibilated commerce. destroyed manufactures, killed agriculture, imposed enormous taxes, and rendered one-balf the nation bankrupt." In fact, The Journal seems to think that "section alism" can only be got rid of by just such a war, and that nothing but a plentiful effusion of blood can make us brethren again, "from Maine to Mexico, from the salt waters of the Atlantic to the crowning surges of the Pacific," nor does it see any other so promising means for extinguishing Mormonism, Auti-Slavery and Red Republicanism." The Journal goes so far as to indicate the Gulf

of Mexico as the seat of this regenerating warfare, though it does not seem yet to have quite settled to its satisfaction who is to be the opponent, or where operations are to commence. We would bumbly suggest that, while the present financial trouble lasts, we erjoy many of the alleged benefits of war in the way of the general derangement of commerce and industry, without the necessity of fighting for them.

BREAD BY WEIGHT .- That the rais of bread as vell as many other kinds of food sold in cities, should be regulated, is a self-evident fact, but an ordinance requiring bread sold by weight will not cure the evil of dishonest bakers. Two loaves of bread of correponding weight may vary twenty-five per cent in value without showing any difference perceptible to the pur-chaser. There is no more need of making a fuse about selling bread by weight" than there is about a dozen other kinds of food. We have now printed laws in sburdance, regulating weights and measures, yet no ne pays any regard to them. Any one that is not blin can see barefaced cheating in weight and measur, every day in this city by fully one-half of the retainers

## THE LATEST NEWS RECEIVED BY

MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune. WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Nov. 10, 1857. The revenues of the principal Custom-He-latterly, show no material falling off, as compa-with last year. Upon this fact the Treasury Dapartment predicates an opinion that prosperity tariff. In a few months these views will probable

The Report of the Secretary of the Treasury in progressing, and can be prepared in season for the meeting of Congress; but it is not yet determined whether it shall be submitted with the reports of the other Departments or not. Tacre is come dia position to postpone its submission until further figancial developments shall have been made. Me tax is to be recommended upon tes or coffee; has ever been seriously contemplated.

Gen. Walker, whose expedition from the South to Nicaregua is getting under weigh, has an agoar regularly established here, which is indirectly communication with the Administration, withstanding the President's diplomatic circular to our foreign Ministers, guaranteeing absolute man trality on the part of the United States.

The statement sent from here that Costs Rice has seized the San Juan River, in order to prevent the ingress of the fillibusters, is a fabrication, signed to conceal a project important to those when are interested in the transit over the Isthmus and iciurious to the country.

If the bread rioters in New-York propose to me the Sub-Treasury, they must expect to do it at the point of the bayonet. Arrangements have been made for receiving them with cold steel.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Taceday, Nov. 10, 1857. A committee of the New-York Council recently addressed Postmaster General Brown, signifying that his suggestion for a Post-Office site in the that his suggestion for a rose more favorable Park might now be considered more favorable authority greater Park might now be considered than before, as they had found authority greated than before, as they had found authority greated

by the Legislature, which was not then under Mr. Brown has replied to Mr. Jones, the Chair. man of the Committee, saying that if the Count will grant 200 feet on Chambers street with a dept of 150 in the Park, he will divide the appropriation of Congress, applying a quarter of a million to the site and a quarter of a million to the building.
The decision now remains with the Common Council

To the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Nov. 10, 1857.

There is now a prospect of an early recognition of the Government of Nicaragua, and of the reception of Yraesarri and negotiation of the treaty, which has already been prepared, relative to the Transit routs.

C. F. Hagedorn has been recognized by the Preddent as Consul-General of Bavaria, to reside at Passelphia.

dent as Consul-General of Bavaria, to reside at Phadelphia.

Wm. H. Taylor has been promoted Chief-Examinar in the Patent Office, vice Harbert, resigned.

The mail from all points South, as late as due, is to hand, but it brings no news of any great importance.

The receipts of Cotton at Galveston for the week ending the 3d inst. had been 2,100 bales and the aports 1,100. Middling was selling at 9199/c. Newly 1,000 bales were shipped on the bark Glenwood for New-York on the 28th uit.

FIVE HUNDRED SOLDIERS MASSACRED BY

CHICAGO, Tuesday, Nov. 10, 40%. Mr. Williamson, the correspondent of The St. Parl Times, writing from Payutzac on the 26th ult., aps hat a report had reached there that 500 U. S. treeps, supposed to be a detachment of the Utah expedition, had been attacked and killed by a large party of Tec-cwan Indians, near the Missouri River. Mr. Williamson believes the report.

DEMOCRATIC MAJORITY IN THE ORIO LEGISLATURE.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, Nov. 10, 1867. In the Ohio Legislature the Democratic majority he Serate is 7, and in the House 18.

WISCONSIN ELECTION. CHICAGO, Tuesday, Nov. 10, 1837.
Returns from Wisconsin say that Cross, the Democratic candidate, has been elected Governor.

THE ARABIA'S NEWS. Boston, Tuesday, Nov. 10-9 r. W. The heavy storm of last night prostrated the wine with Nova-Scotia and Newfoundland has been seperated all day. Should the Arabia have passed next

OFFICIAL RETURNS-SCHENECTADY CO. SCHESECTADY, Tuesday, Nov. 10, 1857.

The official returns of Schenectady County show the following vote for Secretary of State: Clapp, 1,312; Tucker, 898, and Putnam, 789.

to Cape Race to-day, her news will, doubtless, be received at an early hour to-morrow Wednesday) fort-

SUSPENSION IN DETROIT. DETROIT, Tuesday, Nov. 10 1867.
Mesers. C. & A. Ives, private bankers in this city. have suspended. Their assets are said to be ample.

OPENING OF BIDS FOR A LOAN TO CANAL

ALBANY, Tuesday, Nov. 10, 1857. Bids for a loan of half a million to the Canal Fund were opened here to day. It was awarded at an average of \$6 21 per cent premium. The whole amount was taken in New-York except \$25,000 at \$105 46, by John Sill of Albany. Whitehouse, Son & Morrison, New-York, take \$200,600 at \$106 05, and G. S. Robbins & Son take \$175,000 at \$105 500

FRESHET IN THE GENESEE VALLEY. ROCHESTER, Tuesday, Nov. 10, 1857.
The heavy raits of the past two days have caused teat damages in this vicinity and further up the Ges-

ree Valley.

At within two miles of Dansville eight dams and six bridges were carried away last night. The Geresee River is now quite as high as it was during the flood last Spring, and the water is still rising. The Central Railroad track was last night much damaged by the flood. Numerous culverts on both roads between this place and Syracuse were washed away, and the track is yet inundated in many places. No trains assed between this place and Syracuse to-day.

FRESHET IN THE SUSQUEHANNA VALLER. WILLIAMSPORT, Tuesday, Nov. 19, 1857.
The Susquehanna River at this point has risea in feet, and is still rising.

ELMIRA, Tuesday, Nov. 10, 187.
The water in the river here has overflowed the Bris Railroad bridge, which, it is feared, will be carried away.

The track at Coming is washed away, and the place irundated. A number of buildings have been washed way.

THE STATE TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.

ALBANY Tuesday, Nov. 10, 1857.

The regular annual meeting of the State Temperature Society wall be held at the Capitol on Thursday 10 a.m.,

The dispatch relating to the exciting Temperature reeting held here last night should have read:

"I resolutions denouncing Mr. Delayan were not given the sentiment of the meeting being against rule resolutions."

ROBBERY AND ARSON. CINCINNATI, O., Tuesday, Nov. 10, 1807.
The grocery store of John Hapiton, in Dayton,